

AFGHANISTAN: A COUNTRY PROFILE

prepared for

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Bureau for Private and Development Cooperation
Agency for International Development
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by

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The profile on Afghanistan is one in a series of profiles designed to meet the needs of the planning, analysis and relief operations of the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). The shape of content has been evolving over the course of the last two years, and doubtlessly will continue to. The relatively narrow focus is intentional. To avoid redundancy, some topics one might expect to find in a "country profile" are not covered here.

If the information provided can also be useful to others in the disaster assistance community, so much the better. Every effort is made to obtain current, reliable data; unfortunately, it is not possible to issue updates as fast as changes would warrant. A cautionary note, therefore, to the reader: statistics are indicators at best, and if names and numbers matter, the bibliography will point to a current source.

We invite your comments and corrections. Address these and other queries to OFDA, AID, as given above.

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1 AFGHANISTAN

1.1 GENERAL

1.1.1 GEOGRAPHIC CD

1.1.1.1 LIST

AID STANDARD - 306
FIPS - AF
STATE REGION - NEA

1.1.2 COUNTRY NAMES

1.1.2.1 LIST

OFFICIAL - REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN
LOCAL - DOULAT I JUMHOURI YE AFGHANISTAN
SHORT - AFGHANISTAN

1.1.3 ETHN./NATIONL

1.1.3.1 DESCRIPTION

1963 ETHNIC POPULATIONS: PASHTUNS-8,800,000; TADZHIKS, 4,300,000; UZBEKS, 800,000; HAZARAS, 444,000; NOMADS, 650,000. PASHTUNS CONSTITUTE MAJORITY OF POPULATION (59%, OR, ACCORDING TO 1971, 72, 73 ESTIMATES, ABOUT 8 MILLION. ANOTHER 6 MILLION PASHTUNS LIVE EAST OF THE DURAND LINE IN PAKISTAN). TWO PRINCIPAL TRIBAL CONFEDERATIONS: DURANIS, NUMBERING AROUND 2 MILLION, AMONG THEM THE RULING MAHAMMADZI LINEAGE, AND GHILZAIS, ABOUT 2.5 TO 3 MILLION. PERHAPS 2.5 MILLION PASHTUNS ARE NOMADIC. TRADITIONAL PASHTUN HOMELAND LIES E, S AND SW OF KABUL, EXTENDING INTO ADJACENT TERRITORY ON THE PAKISTANI SIDE OF THE FRONTIER, AND ALONG HELMAND VALLEY WEST TO IRANIAN BORDER. LARGEST MINORITY, TAJIKS, 29% OF POPULATION OR 2.5-4 MILLION PEOPLE, ARE GENERALLY SEDENTARY PERSIAN-SPEAKERS CONCENTRATED IN THE 4 NORTHEASTERN PROVINCES. THE LARGE TOWNS OF THE NORTHERN PLAINS, THE HERAT OASIS AND HARI RUD VALLEY, 1-1.5 MILLION UZBEKS, LIVING IN THE REGION CENTERED ON MAZAR-I-SHARIF, AND 400,000 TURKOMANS NEAR THE RUSSIAN BORDER REPRESENT TURKIC-SPEAKING MONGOLOID ELEMENT IN POPULATION. 500,000-2 MILLION HAZARAS AND 300-900,000 CHAHAR AIMAKS ARE PREDOMINANTLY MONGOLOID IN CULTURE AND PHYSIQUE. SPEAK DARI DIALECTS. LIVE IN WESTERN AND EASTERN CENTRAL HIGHLANDS. SMALLER GROUPS INCLUDE 50,000 NUPISTANIS, 70,000 BALUCHIS, 30,000 KIZILBASH.

1.1.4 LANGUAGES

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1.1.4.1 DESCRIPTION

PASHTU AND DARI ARE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES. THOUGH DARI IS USUAL LINGUA FRANCA. GOVERNMENT CAMPAIGNS FOR USE OF PASHTU PERSIST. DARI DIALECTS SPOKEN BY TAJIKS, CHAHAR AIMAKS, HAZARAS (BALUCHI AND KIZILBASH ARE RELATED LANGUAGES); DARI IS SECOND LANGUAGE FOR UZBEKS, URBAN PASHTUNS. PASHTO SPOKEN BY PASHTUNS, AS SECOND LANGUAGE BY NURISTANIS, WHOSE OWN DARDIC SPEECH, THOUGH ALSO INDO-EUROPEAN, IS NOT UNDERSTOOD BY DARI OR PASHTU SPEAKERS. URAL-ALTAIC LANGUAGES, UZBEK AND TURKOMAN, ARE TO SOME EXTENT MUTUALLY INTELLIGIBLE. ALL AFGHAN LANGUAGES SHARED WITH PEOPLES LIVING BEYOND FRONTIERS OF COUNTRY.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, TURKISH, RUSSIAN SPOKEN BY SMALL NUMBERS OF HIGH-STATUS PEOPLE.

LITERACY - 8-10%.

1.1.5 RELIGION

1.1.5.1 LIST

99% MUSLIM
80% SUNNITE
19% SHIITE (HAZARAS, SOME TAJIKS, KIZILBASH)
1% ZOROASTRIAN, BUDDHIST, HINDU, JEWISH, CHRISTIAN-IN KABUL, HERAT, KANDAHAR

1.1.6 DATES

1.1.6.1 HOLIDAYS

WORKWEEK OF SIX 8-HOUR DAYS. (5 HOURS DURING RAMADAN). FRIDAY IS WEEKLY DAY OF REST. GOVERNMENT OFFICES, MOST BUSINESS FIRMS CLOSED. 16 HOLIDAYS BASED ON MOSLEM RELIGIOUS AND NATIONAL AFGHAN SOLAR CALENDARS.

SECULAR

NO ROOZ.....MARCH 21
(FIRST DAY OF AFGHAN SOLAR YEAR)
INDEPENDENCE DAY..MAY 27
REPUBLIC DAY.....JULY 17-19
PASHTUNISTAN DAY..AUGUST 31
PARLIAMENT DAY....SEPTEMBER 9
SALVATION OF THE
HOMELAND.....OCTOBER 15

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UNITED NATIONS
DAY.....OCTOBER 24

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RELIGIOUS (12 LUNAR MONTHS, 355 DAYS, IN LUNAR CALENDAR)

FIRST OF RAMADAN

ID-AL-FITR - END OF RAMADAN - OCTOBER 7 (1975)
ID-AL-ADHA - END OF SACRIFICE - DECEMBER 14 (1975)
TENTH OF MUHARRAM
MILAD-E-NAVI - BIRTH AND DEATH OF PROPHET
ASHOURA - JANUARY 12, 1976

1.1.7 CURRENCY

1.1.7.1 LIST

45,000 AFGHANIS = \$1 US (MAY 1978)

1.1.8 HOST MISSION

1.1.8.1 EMBASSY

2341 WYOMING AVENUE N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008

PHONE: AD4-3770,
3771, 3772

1.1.8.2 MISSION STAFF

AMBASSADORWAHED KARIM
MINISTER COUNSELOR.....GHULAM FAROUK TURABAZ
FIRST SECRETARY.....MOHAMMAD ALI SULAIMAN
SECOND SECRETARY.....MOHAMMAD OMAR MALIKYAR
ATTACHE.....YOUNOSS FARMAN

1.1.9 US MISSION

1.1.9.1 EMBASSY

WAZIR AKBAR KHAN MINA
KABUL

PHONE: 654-3832

1.1.9.2 STAFF

AMB.....THEODORE L. ELIOT, JR.
DCM.....J. BRUCE AMSTUTZ
ECO/COM.....CARROLL L. FLOYD

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POL.....BRUCE A. FLATIN
CON.....DAVID BLOCH
ADM.....DONALD R. WOODWARD
RSO.....ROBERT L. DAVIS
AID.....CHARLES R. GRADER
PAO.....ROGER M. LYDON

1.1.9.3 US PRESENCE

	1975
OFFICIAL TOTAL*	854
US GOVT PSNL (NOT DOD)	184
MILITARY ATTACHES, ADVISORY GROUP AND OTHER DOD ELEMENTS IN DIP. MISSIONS	17
MIL. FORCES (INCL. CIVS)	0
PEACE CORPS	0
OTHER (INCL. INDIRECT CONTRACT WORKERS)	30
DEPENDENTS	214
EST. PRIVATE TOTAL	409
RESIDENT BUSINESSMEN	47
STUDENTS	11
MISSIONARIES/CLERGY	2
DEPENDENTS OF ABOVE	100
OTHERS	248

*REFLECTS TOURISTS

1.1.10 ALLIANCES

1.1.10.1 WITH US

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AGREEMENTS
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

FRIENDSHIP AND DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATION, PROVISIONAL
AGREEMENT FOR INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTIES
INVESTMENT GUARANTIES AGREEMENT
RELIEF SUPPLIES AND PACKAGES, DUTY FREE ENTRY AND DEFRAYMENT OF
INLAND TRANSPORTATION CHARGES FOR, AGREEMENT
MOST FAVORED NATION TREATMENT AND PASSPORTS

1.1.10.2 WITH OTHERS

WITH USSR:

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COMMERCE
FRIENDSHIP, NEUTRALITY, NONAGGRESSION
MILITARY ASSISTANCE
TECHNIC ASSISTANCE
TRANSIT RIGHTS

WITH PPC:

FRIENDSHIP AND MUTUAL NONAGGRESSION
TRADE

1.1.10.3 MULTILATERAL

MEMBER OF UN, UN RELATED AGENCIES EXCEPT IMCO AND GATT. ASIAN
DEVELOPMENT BANK.

1.1.11 TRAVEL

1.1.11.1 VISAS

VALID PASSPORT REQUIRED. TRANSIT VISA, VALID 1 WEEK, \$7. TOURIST
VISA VALID 3 MONTHS. FOR STAY UP TO 30 DAYS. CAN BE EXTENDED. \$7. 3
PHOTOS. FOR EMPLOYMENT/BUSINESS TRAVEL, APPLY 3 WEEKS IN ADVANCE FOR
ENTRY VISA. WHEN PASSPORT IS TO BE RETURNED BY MAIL, SEND SELF-
ADDRESSED STAMPED ENVELOPE FOR SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS. CHECK EMBASSY
OR CONSULATE.

1.1.11.2 CONSULATE

NEW YORK, 10001

1.1.11.3 HEALTH

SMALLPOX, CHOLERA AND TYPHOID FEVER VACCINATIONS REQUIRED.

1.1.12 TIME

1.1.12.1 LIST

EST + 9 HOURS

1.1.13 OTHER

1.2 GOVERNMENT

1.2.1 HIERARCHY

1.2.1.1 SUMMARY

REPUBLIC-PRESIDENT, WITH SUPPORT OF ARMY, RULES BY DECREE. 1964 CONSTITUTION ABROGATED; NEW CONSTITUTION, INCORPORATING 2-PARTY SYSTEM, AND ELECTED PARLIAMENT, PREDICTED IN JULY 1974, NOT YET IMPLEMENTED. ALL EXISTING LAWS, EXCEPT THOSE SPECIFICALLY VOIDED BY NEW REGIME, ARE TO REMAIN IN FORCE.

JUDICIARY, COMPRISING PRIMARY, PROVINCIAL AND SUPREME COURTS. UNDER PRESIDENT, DECISIONS BASED ON COMBINATION OF SECULAR AND ISLAMIC (SHARIAT) LAW.

1.2.2 GEOGRAPHIC

1.2.2.1 DESCRIPTION

27 PROVINCES ADMINISTERED BY GOVERNORS (WALI): KABUL (CENTER-KABUL), PARWAN (CHARIKAR), WARDAK (MAIDAN), LOGAR (BARAKI RAJANI), NANGARHAR (JALALABAD), PAKTYA (GARDEZ), KATAWAZ AND URGUN (URGUN), GHAZNI (GHAZNI), ZABUL (ZALAT), KANDAHAR (KANDAHAR), URUZGAN (URUZGAN), BAMIYAN (BAMIYAN), HELMAND (LASHKARGAH), FARAH (FARAH), NIMROOZ (ZARANJ), GHOR (GHAKHARANI), HERAT (MAZAR-I-SHARIF), SAMANGAN (HAIBAK), KUNDUZ (KUNDUZ), TAKHAR (TAKLEQAN), BADAKHSHAN (FAIZABAD), BAGHLAN AND PUL-I-KHUMRI (BAGHLAN), KUNAR (CHAGHASARAI).

PROVINCES SUBDIVIDED INTO DISTRICTS, DISTRICTS INTO SUBDISTRICTS. KEY PROVINCES OF GHAZNI AND NANGARHAR ALSO HAVE MAJOR DISTRICTS. MAJOR DISTRICTS HEADED BY COMMISSIONER, DISTRICTS BY DISTRICT-GOVERNOR, SUBDISTRICTS BY ADMINISTRATOR. GOVERNORS ASSISTED BY PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATIVE ASSEMBLY MADE UP OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS OF PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION (ASSIGNED POSTS BY MINISTRIES). ASSEMBLY FUNCTIONS AS GOVERNOR'S CABINET. GOVERNOR ALSO ADVISED BY PROVINCIAL JIRGAH, MEMBERS OF WHICH ARE DIRECTLY ELECTED. HAS NO SPECIFIC LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY. KEY UNIT IS DISTRICT; LOWEST ACTUAL LEVEL OF CONTROL IN MOST AREAS. HIGHER OFFICIALS USUALLY FROM KABUL OR MAIN PASHTO-SPEAKING AREAS, ADMINISTRATORS USUALLY LOCAL PEOPLE.

IN THEORY ALL CAPITALS AND TOWNS OVER 500 HOUSES HAVE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. IN PRACTICE MANY TOWNS, LIKE VILLAGES, ARE HEADED BY OFFICIAL (MALIK) CHOSEN BY CITIZENS. URBAN GOVERNMENTS CONSIST OF MAYOR AND ADVISORY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL. TRIBES ORGANIZED BY LINEAGE GROUPS (KHEYL), HEADED BY KHAN (PASHTUN) OR BEG (TURKOMAN); DECISIONS MADE BY TRIBAL ASSEMBLIES (JIRGAHS).

1.2.3 KEY LEADERS

1.2.3.1 LIST

PRESIDENT.....TARAKI, NUR MOHAMMAD
PRIME MINISTER.....TARAKI, NUR MOHAMMAD
VICE PRIME MINISTER.....AMIN, HAFIZULLAH
VICE PRIME MINISTER.....KAKMAL, BABRAK
VICE PRIME MINISTER.....WATANJAR, MOHAMMAD ASLAM, MAJ.
MIN. OF AGRICULTURE.....ZIMAY, SALEH MOHAMMAD, DR.
MIN. OF COMMERCE.....GHORBANDI, ABDUL QODUS
MIN. OF COMMUNICATIONS.....WATANJAR, MOHAMMAD ASLAM, MAJ.
MIN. OF EDUCATION.....PANUSHIRI, GHULAM DASTIGIR
MIN. OF FINANCE.....MISAO, ABDUL KARIM
MIN. OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.....AMIN, HAFIZULLAH
MIN. OF FRONTIER AFFAIRS.....TAHZIB, NEZAMODDIN
MIN. OF HIGHER EDUCATION.....SUMA, MAHMUD
MIN. OF INFORMATION & CULTURE.....SHAFII, MOHAMMAD HASSAN BAREQ
MIN. OF INTERIOR.....NUR, NUR AHMAD
MIN. OF JUSTICE & ATTORNEY
GENERAL.....SHARAI, ABDUL HAKIM
MIN. OF MINES & INDUSTRIES.....DANESH, MOHAMMAD ESMAIL
MIN. OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.....QADER, ABDUL, COL.
MIN. OF PLANNING.....KESHTMAND, SOLTAN ALI
MIN. OF PUBLIC HEALTH.....WALI, SHAH, DR.
MIN. OF PUBLIC WORKS.....RAFI, MOHAMMAD, LT. COL.
MIN. OF RADIO & TELEVISION.....LAEQ, MOHAMMAD SOLEYMAN
MIN. OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS.....RATEBZAD, ANAHITA
MIN. OF WATER & POWER.....HASHEMI, MOHAMMAD MANSUR

1.3 DISASTER PLAN

1.3.1 HOST PLAN

1.3.1.1 DESCRIPTION

PERMANENT DISASTER ORGANIZATION. THE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, HEADED BY DR. ABDUL HAMID KAYOUMI (QAYUMI). DR. QAYUMI ATTENDED FDA DISASTER SEMINAR IN 1973, AS DID SALEH MOHAMMED IN 1976. OEP BASED ON STATUTE OF 02/20/78 PERTAINING TO DISASTER RELIEF AND FINANCING. MISSION. DISASTER PLAN INDICATES EXISTENCE OF HOST PLAN DATED AUGUST 1973, ACCORDING TO MR. MOHAMMED, BECAUSE OF CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT FROM MONARCHY TO REPUBLIC, NEW PLAN IS UNDER DISCUSSION. PERMANENT DISASTER CO-ORDINATION CENTER LOCATED IN OFFICE OF PRIME MINISTER. (PHONE 26054)

NOTE-OEP STILL EXISTED AS OF 3/31/78; REPORT OF SAMANGAN PROVINCE EARTHQUAKE BY OEP ON FILE.

1.3.2 US PLAN

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1.3.2.1 FORMAT

CHAPTER I

MISSION DISASTER RELIEF TEAM AND SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT TEAM
DEFINITIONS OF TERMS
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
TEAM FUNCTIONS
ASSESSMENT
LOCAL RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS
VOLAGS
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION
HISTORY OF PAST DISASTERS (OPERATION HELP)

CHAPTER II

DISASTER OPERATION PLAN (3/75)

SUMMARY OF US RESPONSE-DIRECTIVES RELATING TO:

CENTRAL CONTROL
OPERATION
SURVEY
RESCUE AND EVACUATION
MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES
FOOD, CLOTHING AND SHELTER
TRANSPORTATION AND HEAVY EQUIPMENT
GENERAL SUPPLY AND STORES
COMMUNICATIONS
INFORMATION
MAJOR DISASTER FUNCTIONS
SUPPLIES IN GENERAL
REPORTING

ATTACHMENT I

SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

GUIDELINES
DEFINITIONS FOR SURVEY REPORT
CHARTS FOR SURVEY REPORTS

NOTE-FOR FURTHER DETAIL SEE MISSION DISASTER PLAN.

1.3.3 CONTACT LIST

1.3.3.1 US

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IN 1972 DROUSHY, GOA ALLOCATED FUNDS FOR "OPERATION HELP" AND TRANSFERRED THEM TO ITS ACCOUNT AT DA AFGHANISTAN BANK.

AT THAT TIME EACH CHIEF, DISTRIBUTION STAFF, ALLOCATED REVOLVING FUND OF AFS 50,000. CHIEF, FIELD OPERATIONS, ASSIGNED REVOLVING FUND OF AFS 1 MILLION.

1.3.5 ASSESSMENT

1.3.5.1 GENERAL

1972 "OPERATION HELP" IMPORTANT IN TRAINING AFGHAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WHO LATER BECAME CORE OF CEP.

SINCE 1972 COUNTRY APPEARS TO HAVE BECOME SELF-SUFFICIENT IN WHEAT PRODUCTION BUT LIMITED WHEAT STABILIZATION PROGRAM AND LACK OF STORAGE FACILITIES WOULD NECESSITATE IMPORTING WHEAT IN EVENT OF DISASTER. AT TIME OF "OPERATION HELP" GOA HAD RESOURCES FOR WHEAT, BLANKETS, MUSLIN, PHARMACEUTICALS, CAPACITY FOR VEHICLE DEPLOYMENT AND ABILITY TO SET UP DISTRIBUTION POINTS IN DISASTER AREAS.

COUNTRY DOES NOT HAVE EMERGENCY FOOD PACKET SUPPLIES, EXTRA EDIBLE OIL OR FOOD STORAGE WAREHOUSES IN DISASTER PRONE AREAS. IN 1972 GOA RECEIVED LARGE DONATIONS IN KIND-WILL NEED SAME IF MAJOR DISASTER OCCURS. STATISTICAL DATA ON DIMENSIONS OF INTERNAL RESOURCES NOT AVAILABLE.

LOCAL RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS INCLUDE RED CRESCENT SOCIETY AND AFGHAN BOY SCOUTS.

GOA HAS RESERVATIONS ABOUT VOLAG PARTICIPATION IN AFGHAN DISASTERS; DOES RECOGNIZE WEST GERMAN VOLUNTEERS, PEACE CORPS AND CARE.

1.3.5.2 MISSION

INTENDS TO ESTABLISH: 1) OUTLINE OF SERVICES AVAILABLE FROM DONOR COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. 2) PLAN OF ACTION FOR EACH AGENCY. 3) COMPLETE INFORMATION FOLDER ON DISASTER RELIEF CAPABILITIES OF EVERY AGENCY IN AFGHANISTAN (TO BE MAINTAINED IN CURRENT STATUS).

1.3.6 HOST RESOURCE

1.3.6.1 LIST

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SEE 3.5.2

1.3.7 STORAGE

1.3.7.1 LIST

SEE 3.5.2

1.3.8 EARLY WARNING

1.3.9 DISASTER TYPE

1.3.9.1 LIST

FLOOD, DROUGHT, EARTHQUAKE, EPIDEMIC

1.3.10 VOLAGS

1.3.10.1 TAICH LIST

VOLAG	NO INTL/ LOCAL	PROGRAM(S)
ASIA FOUNDATION KABUL	2/8	CD. COMMUNICATIONS. ED. FOOD & AG. P & BA. WOMEN
CARE KABUL	12/13	EQUIP & MAT AID. MED
FRANKLIN BOOK PROGRAMS KABUL	0/5	COMMUNICATIONS, ED
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS HAZARAJAT	PROJECT BEING PHASED OUT IN 1974	EQUIP & MAT AID. MED. NUTR. POP & FAMILY
MEDICAL MISSION SISTERS JALALABAD	4/UNKNOWN	MED
MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE HERAT	3/UNKNOWN	MED
PEACE CORPS	119/	AG. BUS & PUB ADMIN. ED. HEALTH
WORLD MISSION	NOT AVAILABLE	MED

FOR FURTHER DETAIL SEE TAICH COUNTRY REPORT: AFGHANISTAN

1.4 POPULATION

1.4.1 NATIONAL

1.4.1.1 OVERVIEW

TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATED AT BETWEEN 13 AND 18 MILLION. (AID ECONOMIC DATA BOOK - 18.2 MILLION IN 1973.) APPROXIMATELY 3 MILLION NOMADS. 80-90% OF POPULATION RURAL. GROWTH RATE 2-2.5% PER ANNUM. NO INFORMATION CONCERNING RELATIVE SIZE OF AGE GROUPS AVAILABLE: WORKING AGE POPULATION (15-60) ESTIMATED AT 7.8 MILLION. POPULATION CENTERS AT INTERSECTIONS OF TRADE ROUTES OR NEAR GOOD WATER SOURCES.

1.4.2 REGIONAL

1.4.2.1 PROVINCES

1970-71 PROVINCIAL POPULATIONS ACCORDING TO DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MINISTRY OF PLANNING (AFGHAN GOVERNMENT):

PROVINCE	AREA IN '000 SQ. KM.	POPULA- TION IN '000	DENSITY OF POPULATION SQ. KM.	PROVINCIAL CAPITAL	POPULATION OF CAPITAL IN '000
URUZGAN	34.0(8)	513.1(9)	15.1(21)	TAREENKOOT	48.2(18)
BADGHIS	24.7(11)	379.5(22)	13.3(22)	QALA-I-NAU	78.4(6)
BAMIAN	19.2(14)	356.2(17)	18.5(16)	BAMIAN	46.2(19)
BADAKHSHAN	42.6(5)	354.6(19)	8.3(25)	FAIZABAD	64.7(11)
BAGHLAN	18.6(15)	341.8(8)	34.3(11)	BAGHLAN	103.6(3)
BALKH	15.1(18)	364.1(16)	24.1(14)	MAZARISHARIF	44.5(21)
PARWAN	5.6(26)	913.3(3)	163.0(2)	CHARIKAR	93.8(4)
PAKTIYA	17.6(16)	359.1(4)	48.8(7)	GARDIZ	40.3(22)
TAKHAR	11.6(19)	509.8(10)	43.1(8)	TALUQAN	68.6(10)
JAWZJAN	24.7(10)	442.1(12)	17.9(18)	SHEBERQHAN	56.5(14)
ZABUL	20.0(13)	308.6(15)	18.4(17)	QALAT	51.2(16)
SAMANGAN	16.0(17)	213.4(27)	13.3(23)	UIDACK	39.5(23)
GHAZNI	31.4(9)	1136.4(2)	36.1(10)	GHAZNI	44.7(20)
GHOOR	35.1(7)	333.0(21)	9.5(24)	CHEGHCHERAN	62.7(12)
FARIAB	22.9(12)	447.5(11)	19.5(15)	MAIMANA	57.1(13)
FARAH	57.0(2)	323.5(24)	5.6(26)	FARAH	29.6(24)
KUNDUZ	7.4(24)	417.4(14)	56.4(6)	KUNDUZ	82.5(5)
KANDAHAR	45.1(4)	763.1(6)	16.9(20)	KANDAHAR	130.8(2)
KABUL	4.5(28)	1330.1(1)	295.7(1)	KABUL	513.0(1)

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KAPISA	5.8(25)	354.9(18)	78.4(4)	MAHMOODRAOI	72.7(9)
KUNARHA	10.3(20)	333.3(20)	32.9(12)	ASADABAD	28.8(26)
LAGHMAN	9.1(22)	229.1(28)	25.2(13)	METERLAM	74.7(7)
LOGAR	4.5(27)	318.3(23)	70.7(5)	PULIALAM	27.5(27)
NANGARHAR	7.6(23)	842.1(5)	110.8(3)	JELALABAD	50.4(17)
NOEMROZE	50.0(3)	125.4(28)	2.5(28)	ZARUNJ	17.4(28)
WARDAK	10.3(21)	427.9(13)	41.5(9)	MAIDAN	55.8(15)
HERAT	41.5(6)	706.1(7)	17.0(19)	HERAT	73.7(8)
HELMAND	89.7(1)	325.8(23)	5.5(27)	BOST	29.2(25)
KUCHIES	-(-)	2801.8(-)	-(-)	-	-(-)
COUNTRY	652.9(-)	17036.3(-)	26.0(-)	KABUL	513.0(-)

1.4.3 AREA

1.4.3.1 CITIES

	1972	1973 EST.
KABUL	500,000	534,350
KANDAHAR	200,000	140,024
HERAT	100,000	108,750
MAZAR-I-SHARIF	60,000	
BAGHLAN	110,874	
TAGAB	102,028	

1.4.3.2 CENTRAL

ESTIMATED POPULATIONS 1972 FOR AREAS IN CENTRAL HIGHLANDS:

CHAGHCHARAN	59,000	LULASH KOHESTAN	20,000
LAL SAR JANGAL	48,178	KUSKE	60,843
PASABAND	25,835	GULRAN	57,828
TAIWARA	74,161	DAYKUNDI	104,726
SHAHRAK	59,784	SHARISTAN	52,974
TULAK	25,955	AURISTAN	36,988
JAWAND	34,433		

TOTAL	661,705
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1.5 HLTH/NUTRITH

1.5.1 DISEASES

1.5.1.1 DESCRIPTION

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH AND DEBILITY IN LATE 1980'S WERE: GASTRO-

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INTESTINAL INFECTIONS, TUBERCULOSIS, COMMUNICABLE CHILDHOOD DISEASES, VENEREAL DISEASES, TRACHOMA AND MALARIA. LAST IS POTENTIALLY ENDEMIC BELOW 2,000 METERS, BUT INCIDENCE HAS BEEN GREATLY REDUCED IN RECENT YEARS SINCE WHO ASSISTED HEALTH TEAMS BEGAN DDT SPRAYING OPERATIONS. AN OPERATION HELP SURVEY OF 2,559 CLINIC PATIENTS IN 1972 IN GHOR PROVINCE FOUND: ASCARIASIS (ROUNDWORMS) (350 CASES), TUBERCULOSIS (160 CASES), ENTERITIS (156 CASES), CHRONIC PULMONARY DISEASE (82 CASES), OTITIS MEDIA (60 CASES), ARTHRITIS (66 CASES), SCABIES (56 CASES), CONJUNCTIVITIS (NON-TRACHOMA) (55 CASES), TRACHOMA (48 CASES), URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (24 CASES), AND OSTEOMYELITIS (24 CASES) TO BE THE MOST COMMON DISEASES.

1.5.2 VITAL STATS

1.5.2.1 LIST

1968-70 UN ESTIMATES

BIRTH RATE	51/1 000 (1972)	50.5
DEATH RATE	27/1 000 (1972)	26.5
INFANT MORTALITY	182/1 000 (1971)	
LIFE EXPECTANCY	40 YEARS	

1.5.3 FACILITIES

1.5.3.1 LIST

HOSPITALS - 1967

KABUL

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL (MEN) - 500 BEDS

SPECIALIST WARDS FOR MOST CLINICAL SPECIALTIES
EQUIPMENT OLD, BARELY ADEQUATE

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN - 300 BEDS

WARDS:
OBSTETRICS-GYNECOLOGY
SURGICAL
INTERNAL DISEASES
PEDIATRIC

AVICENNA HOSPITAL - 110 BEDS (CARE-MEDICO RUN)

WEZIR AKBAR HOSPITAL - (200) 180 BEDS

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OPENED 1964
MODERN OPERATION THEATER
X-RAY STATION
PHYSIOTHERAPY WARD
MODERN LAUNDRY AND KITCHEN
NEWEST, MOST MODERN FACILITY IN CITY

MATERNITY HOSPITAL - 65 BEDS

ALIABAD TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS

MEN - 100 BEDS
WOMEN AND CHILDREN - 67 BEDS
OUTDATED EQUIPMENT, CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT
CENTRAL OUTPATIENT CLINIC

1.5.3.2 PROVINCIAL

PROVINCE	HOSPITAL	NUMBER OF BEDS	TOTAL BEDS/ PROVINCE	BEDS/ INHABITANT
BADAKHSHAN	FAIZABAD	25	25	1:12680
BADGHIS	GALA-I-NAO	10	10	1:29400
BAGHLAN	BAGHLAN, CH	14		
	POL-I-KHUMRI			
	CH	10		
	TEXT. CO. H*	84		
	MMH*	12		
	SUGAR FACTORY H*	10	10	1:4408
BALKH	MAJAR			
	CH	65		
	MATERNITY	10		
	PETROL CO. H*	20		
	BALKH			
	CH	10	105	1:3095
BAMYAN	BAMYAN	15	15	1:21200
CHAKHANSOUR	ZARANG	15	15	1:7467
FARAH	FARAH	15		
	SHINDAD	10	25	1:11560
FARYAB	MAIMANA	25		
	ANDKHAI	15	40	1:9975
GHAZNI	GHAZNI	25	25	1:28720
GHOR	CHAKHCHARAN	20	20	1:14850
HILMEND	GIRISHK			
	CH	20		
	MPWH*	30		
	LASHKARGAH	50		
	NADI-I-ALI	20		

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HERAT	CHAR-I-ANGIN	14	134	1:2179
	HERAT			
	WH	40		
	WH	20		
	MATERNITY	10		
JAWZJAN	GHORIAN	10	80	1:7875
KABUL	SHIBERGHAN	15	15	1:26400
	KABUL ALIABAD INCL. TSC.	500		
	WH	300		
	WEZIR AKBAR H	180		
	AVICENNA H	110		
	MATERNITY SCHARARAH	65		
	SANAT. WOMEN	67		
	POOR LAW H*	15		
	PRISON H*	52		
	MPWH*	50		
	INST. OF TECHNOLOGY H*	40		
	BAGHMAN	15		
KANDAHAR	MIRBACHA POT	10	1404	1:838
	KANDAHAR			
	WH	62		
	WH	35		
	MARZEL BAGH H*	20		
	KANDAHAR HIGHWAY H*	8		
	KANDAHAR FLUGHAFEN H/	25		
	AIRPORT H*			
	MATERNITY	10	160	1:4263
KAPISA	TAGEB	10		
	SARABI*	15	25	1:12880
KUNAR	ASSADABAD	10	10	1:30300
KUNDUZ	KUNDUZ			
	CH	10		
	SPINZAR H*	50		
	KHMANABAD			
	CH	10		
LAGHMAN	HAZRAT IMAM	25	95	1:3926
LOGAR	LAGHMAN	8	8	1:25500
NANGARHAR	BARAKI	25	25	1:11360
	JALALABAD			
	CH	40		
	MATERNITY	10		
	UNIVERS. H*	80		
PAKTIK	GARDEZ			
	WH	30		
	WH	10		
	KHOST	15		
	ALI KHEEL (JAJI)	10		
PARWAN	ZURMAT	20	85	1:6482
	CHARIKAR	30		
	GULBAHAR*	30	60	1:13583

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SAMANGAN	AIBAK		15	15	1:12667
TAKHAR	TALUQAN		10		
	RUSTAQ		10	20	1:22700
KATAWAZ-URGON	KATAWAZ		10		
	URGON		5	15	1:34133
UROZGAN	UROZGAN		13	13	1:37308
WARDAK	MAIDAN		2	2	1:19100
ZABUL	KALAT		10	10	1:32900
TOTAL				2720	1:5599

ABBREVIATIONS:

H ■ HOSPITAL
 CH ■ CIVIL HOSPITAL
 MH ■ MEN'S HOSPITAL OR MEN'S WARD OF A HOSPITAL
 WH ■ WOMEN'S HOSPITAL OR WOMEN'S WARD OF A HOSPITAL
 MMH ■ HOSPITAL MINISTRY OF MINES
 MPWH ■ HOSPITAL MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS

*NOT UNDER CONTROL OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH; BELONG TO INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES, MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS OR MINISTRY OF MINES.

1.5.4 PERSONNEL

1.5.4.1 LIST

PHYSICIANS 1/18,500 PERSONS (1971), 75% LOCATED IN KABUL.

SUPPORT PERSONNEL: 1/19,870 PERSONS (1971-72) MOST AT GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS IN KABUL INCLUDING (1965)

269 MALE NURSES
 90 FEMALE NURSES
 143 PHARMACISTS
 60 LAB TECHNICIANS

1.5.4.2 TRADITIONAL

MULLAHS (RELIGIOUS LEADERS) AND HAKIMS (TRADITIONAL MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS) USUALLY CONSULTED FIRST BY SICK. DISEASE OFTEN ASCRIBED TO MALIGNANT SPIRITS (JINNS).

1.5.5 DIET

1.5.5.1 MGR/RDA

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FAO MDR IS GIVEN AS 2,432 CALORIES. DISTRIBUTED THUS:

PROTEIN	FAT	CARBOHYDR	CALCIUM	PHOSP	IRON	VIT-A	NA	K
41G	122G	273.6G	800MG	800MG	14MG	IU		

DAILY INTAKE:

1700-2500 CALORIES DAILY, VARYING WITH INCOME AND ENERGY EXPENDITURE.

1.5.5.2 FOOD & DRINK

3 MEALS DAILY:

- 1) BREAKFAST - BREAD (NAN) AND TEA.
- 2) BREAD, SOUP, VEGETABLES AND/OR MEAT, TEA.
- 3) LARGEST MEAL - BREAD AND TEA, WITH MEAT, RICE, VEGETABLES.

FOODS:

- FLOUR - WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR, SOUR DOUGH LEAVENING, BAKED IN FLAT LOAF STUCK TO INSIDE WALLS OF OVEN (TANDOR).
- FAT - PROCESSED HYDROGENATED COTTONSEED OIL MOST COMMON, ALSO CRUDELY PROCESSED MUSTARD, LINSEED OIL, SHEEP TALLOW AND BUTTERFAT HIGHLY PREFERRED.
- VEGETABLES - FRESH TOMATOES, ONIONS, POTATOES, EGGPLANT, SPINACH, CAULIFLOWER, CUCUMBERS, CARROTS, RADISHES, TURNIPS IN SEASON, DRIED TOMATOES.
- FRUITS - FRESH GRAPES, POMEGRANATES, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, APPLES, PEARS, FIGS, MELONS, DRIED FIGS, MULBERRIES, CHERRIES, RAISINS.
- MILK - FRESH, FROM SHEEP, GOATS, COWS; GROOT, A DRIED MILK SOLID; YOGURT, BUTTER, CHEESE, ALL LUXURY ITEMS.
- MEAT - FRESH MUTTON PREFERRED, BEEF, SMOKED AND/OR DRIED MUTTON ALSO EATEN, PORK PROHIBITED BY RELIGION, LUXURY FOR VILLAGER.
- BOWL - CHICKEN, DUCK, GAME BIRDS, LUXURY FOOD.
- GRAIN - LOFC GRAIN RICE PREFERRED, CORN (MEAL), BARLEY (FLOUR) ALSO USED, LATTER AT HIGH ALTITUDES.
- FISH - SELDOM USED, SHELLFISH TABOO TO MUSLIMS.
- BEVERAGES - TEA, WITH SUGAR IF AVAILABLE.
- CHILDREN'S DIET - BREAST MILK UNTIL AGE OF TWO, SUPPLEMENTED WITH BREAD SOAKED IN MILK OR SOUP, POTATOES, RICE OR FLOUR COOKED WITH MILK AND SUGAR, MALNUTRITION MOST COMMON AMONG VERY YOUNG.
- OTHER - FEW DRIED PULSES EATEN BECAUSE OF CHRONIC SERIOUS FUEL SHORTAGE, BROAD BEAN FLOUR ADDED TO BREAD

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DOUGH IN HIGHER ALTITUDE AREAS. MUNG BEANS, CHICK
PEAS AND LENTILS MAY BE USED IN SOUPS.

1.5.6 UTENSILS

1.5.6.1 DESCRIPTION

STOVE - OPEN FIRE, BRAZIER OR FIREPOT; CLAY PIT OVEN
(TANDOOR).

UTENSILS - ALUMINUM TIN, COPPER OR POTTERY POTS, BOWLS, PLATES,
COLANDERS, LADLES. FOOD EATEN WITH FINGERS.

1.6 ECONOMICS

1.6.1 GENERAL

1.6.1.1 OVERVIEW

GNP - \$1.5 BILLION (1973 ESTIMATE). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE - 2%. PER
CAPITA INCOME - \$45. PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE - LESS THAN 2%.

DISTRIBUTION OF GDP: AGRICULTURE 51%, TRADE AND FINANCE 19%,
MANUFACTURING AND MINING 12%, OTHER 18% (1971).

UNDIVERSIFIED ECONOMY WITH AGRICULTURAL BASE. LITTLE MODERN
INDUSTRY, INEFFICIENT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. INDUSTRY PREDOMINATELY
CONSUMER GOODS ORIENTED. FEW MODERN PLANTS PRODUCE TEXTILES AND
CEMENT. PRODUCTIVITY LOW. LABOR FORCE SUFFICIENTLY LARGE, BUT LACKING
IN TECHNOLOGICAL AND MANAGERIAL SKILLS. DOMESTIC TRADE LOCALIZED.
DISTRIBUTION POOR.

GOVERNMENT IS MAJOR INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ENTREPRENEUR.
SOURCE OF MOST OF COUNTRY'S INVESTMENT, OWNER OF VIRTUALLY ALL
UTILITIES. LOCUS OF BEST EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND LARGEST
EMPLOYER. CONTROLS FISCAL, MONETARY, PRICE-FIXING AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE
MECHANISMS AS WELL AS PRIVATE INVESTMENT.

RESOURCES INCLUDE COAL, SALT, LAPIS LAZULI, MARBLE AND NATURAL
GAS. MOST OF LAST-NAMED PIRED TO USSR IN PARTIAL PAYMENT OF FOREIGN
AID DEBT.

1.6.2 GNP

1.6.2.1 GNP

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

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ITEM	UNIT	1960	1970	1972	1973	1974
TOTAL GNP, CURRENT PRICES MSUS						
TOTAL GNP, 1973 DOLLARS	"	1.044	1.300	1.369	1.466	1.510P
+IMPORTS GOODS&SERVICES	"					
-EXPORTS GOODS&SERVICES	"					
*TOTAL AVAIL. RESOURCES	"					
PRIVATE CONSUMPTION	"					
GOV'T CONSUMPTION	"					
GROSS FIXED INVESTMENT	"					
CHANGE IN STOCKS	"					
CHANGE IN TOTAL GNP, 1973 \$	%	NA	+2.8	+2.8	+7.1	+3.0
GNP PER CAPITA, 1973 \$	\$	76	77	77	81	81
CHANGE IN GNP/CAP, 1973 \$	%	NA	+0.4	+0.4	+4.6	+0.6

MSUS-MILLIONSUS

P=PRELIMINARY

1.6.3 IMPORT/EXPORT

1.6.3.1 IMPORTS

1973-74 TOTAL VALUE - \$US 177.5 MILLION

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS (\$US MILLION)...1972/73	
WHEAT	1.7
FOODSTUFFS.....	5.2
TEA.....	8.4
PETROLEUM.....	8.9
SUGAR.....	0.7
CHEMICALS.....	3.7
TIRES & TUBES.....	6.8
COTTON PIECE GOODS.....	2.2
OTHER CLOTHING.....	6.1
METAL WARE.....	2.9
MACHINERY.....	3.6
AUTOMOBILES.....	1.3
OTHER VEHICLES.....	5.5
MISCELLANEOUS.....	34.1
TOTAL.....	89.5

1.6.3.2 EXPORTS

1973-74 TOTAL VALUE US \$189.4 MILLION.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ACCOUNTED FOR 52%, UNPROCESSED OR
SEMI-PROCESSED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS 20%, CARPETS AND RUGS 9%.

FRESH FRUITS.....	9.2	WOOL.....	6.7
DRIED FRUITS.....	30.9	COTTON.....	11.2
OILSEEDS.....	2.4	CARPETS & RUGS.....	9.2
CASINGS.....	2.0	NATURAL GAS.....	15.9
SHEEPSKINS & GOATSKINS.....	3.1	OTHERS.....	9.7
KARAKUL PELTS.....	18.9		
OTHER FURS.....	1.9		
		TOTAL.....	121.0

*1972/73 VALUE, \$US MILLION

1.6.4 EXCESS MONIES

1.7 AGRICULTURE

1.7.1 GENERAL

1.7.1.1 GENERAL

AGRICULTURE, INCLUDING STOCKRAISING AND FORESTRY, ACCOUNTS FOR HALF THE GDP, SUPPORTS 90% OF RURAL POPULATION AND EMPLOYS 60% OF LABOR FORCE; SOURCE OF 75% OF COUNTRY'S EXPORT REVENUES, SUPPLIES FOOD REQUIREMENTS OF RURAL AND MOST OF URBAN POPULATION, AS WELL AS RAW MATERIAL FOR INDUSTRIAL SECTOR.

WHEAT, BARLEY, RICE AND MAIZE OCCUPY 90% OF TOTAL AREA CROPPED; COTTON, OILSEEDS AND SUGAR BEETS, 3%, AND FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, 6% WHEAT, EASILY THE DOMINANT CROP, IS GROWN ON ALMOST ALL RAIN-FED LAND AND ABOUT HALF THE IRRIGATED LAND. (TOTAL OF 6 MILLION HECTARES PLANTED TO WHEAT IN 1974, 1/3 TO HYV. FERTILIZER USE ESTIMATED AT 42,000 TONS. PRODUCTION REACHED RECORD 3.2 MILLION TONS IN 1974.) PRODUCTION OF COTTON, MAIN CASH CROP, ROSE 2,000 TONS TO 38,000 TONS DUE TO GOOD WEATHER AND INCREASED USE OF FERTILIZER AND IMPROVED SEED.

WHILE YIELDS ARE GENERALLY LOW DUE TO TRADITIONAL CULTIVATION METHODS, LACK OF IMPROVED SEED, FERTILIZER, PESTICIDES OR LACK OF WATER, GOVERNMENT IS CURRENTLY IMPLEMENTING POLICIES TO ENCOURAGE INCREASED PRODUCTION, INCLUDING EASIER CREDIT FOR FARMERS, BETTER DISTRIBUTION OF HYV'S AND FERTILIZER.

LIVESTOCK RAISING ACCOUNTS FOR 10% OF GDP, 27% OF EXPORT EARNINGS (US \$45.7 MILLION IN 1973-74). 2/3RDS OF POPULATION ENGAGE IN SOME SORT OF STOCK RAISING, 15-20% (NOMADS) DEPEND ALMOST ENTIRELY ON THEIR FLOCKS. CURRENTLY, NATIONAL HERD ESTIMATED AT 14 MILLION SHEEP, 4 MILLION GOATS, 3.5 MILLION CATTLE, 2.1 MILLION DONKEYS, HORSES AND CAMELS. SHORTAGE OF FEED, PARTICULARLY IN WINTER, AND OF WATER IN SUMMER ARE FACTORS LIMITING PRODUCTION; ABSENCE OR INADEQUACY OF ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL MEASURES RESTRICTS DEVELOPMENT OF SECTOR, DOMESTIC PRODUCTION NOT KNOWN; EXPORT QUANTITIES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

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COMMODITY	UNIT	1973-74 PRODUCTION
KARAKUL PELTS	'000	957
WOOL	TONS	3.295
HIDES AND SKINS	'000	2.323
CARPETS AND RUGS	'000 SQ M	512

LAMB AND MUTTON MOST IMPORTANT MEATS IN NATIONAL DIET (AVERAGE PRODUCTION COEFFICIENT OF CARCASS WEIGHT IS 24 KG) FOLLOWED BY GOAT. SHEEP AND GOAT'S MILK MORE AVAILABLE THAN COW'S.

GOOD EXPORT MARKET EXISTS FOR MUTTON IN NEARBY COUNTRIES. ESPECIALLY IRAN.

1.7.2 IMPORT/EXPORT

1.7.2.1 IMPORTS

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS ARE SUGAR, TEA AND VEGETABLE OILS. IMPORTS TOTALLED \$84 MILLION IN 1974; JAPAN, USSR, INDIA. (THESE 3 ACCOUNTED FOR 2/3RDS OF TOTAL) UK, WEST GERMANY AND US WERE MAJOR SUPPLIERS.

SEE ALSO 1.6.3.1.

1.7.2.2 EXPORTS

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS ARE FRUITS, KARAKUL PELTS, COTTON AND WOOL.

MAJOR BUYERS ARE USSR AND INDIA (53%), ALSO UK (16%), W GERMANY AND US. 1974 EXPORTS TOTALLED ABOUT \$200 MILLION. OF WHICH KARAKUL ACCOUNTED FOR \$12 MILLION, COTTON \$35 MILLION, FRUIT AND NUTS FOR \$72 MILLION.

SEE ALSO 1.6.3.2.

1.8 PHYSICAL

1.8.1 CLIMATE

1.8.1.1 DESCRIPTION

ARID CONTINENTAL CLIMATE WITH DRY HOT SUMMERS, COLD WET WINTERS. RAINFALL RANGES BETWEEN 4 AND 40 INCHES ANNUALLY; FAIRLY WELL-DEFINED RAINY SEASON. NOVEMBER-FEBRUARY (24-83 RAIN DAYS);

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LOW HUMIDITY AND HIGH EVAPORATION RATES TYPICAL. MEAN TEMPERATURES RANGE BETWEEN 15 AND 32 F IN JANUARY AND 50-92 F IN JULY. SNOW RARELY FALLS BELOW 1,400 METERS; PERMANENT SNOW LINE AT ABOUT 4,500 METERS. WITHIN THIS GENERAL FRAMEWORK, DUE TO WIDE VARIATIONS IN SURFACE RELIEF, SEVERAL CLIMATIC ZONES OCCUR.

- O BACTRIAN PLATEAU-FASTAN LOWLAND-N OF HINDU KUSH. SHORT WINTER RAINY SEASON. SHORT FROST PERIOD, HOT DRY SUMMERS.
- O CENTRAL MOUNTAIN REGION (ZARDSIR) - PRECIPITATION THROUGHOUT YEAR. LONG COLD WINTERS. CONTINUOUS FROST AT HIGHER ALTITUDES. SOMETIMES HEAVY SNOWFALL. MILD SUMMERS.
- O SOUTHERN DESERT (GARMSIR) - COINCIDES WITH RANGE OF DATE PALM (NORTH TO LEVEL OF FARAH). FROST FREE WINTER. VERY HOT SUMMER.
- O TRANSITION ZONE - STEPPE AND SEMI-DESERT BETWEEN GARMSIR AND CENTRAL MOUNTAINS. EASTERN PART RECEIVES SOME SPRING RAIN DUE TO INFLUENCE OF MONSOON, WEST HAS WINTER RAIN ONLY. NO CONTINUOUS FROST IN LOWLANDS. WELL-DEFINED WINTERS IN HIGHLANDS.
- O EASTERN BORDER MOUNTAINS AND JALALABAD BASIN-STRONGLY AFFECTED BY MONSOON. SPRING AND WINTER RAINFALL. FROST FREE WINTER AND HOT SUMMER IN LOWLANDS.

1.8.1.2 RAINFALL (MM)

STATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
BAGHLAN	36	31	51	66	40	1	0	0	1	0	0	6
FARAH	2	9	24	18	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	11
CHAZNI	24	34	74	95	32	4	22	1	0	0	14	33
HERAT	21	23	73	47	19	0	0	0	0	0	17	30
JABUL-UZ-SERAJ	5	53	102	154	64	1	4	0	1	5	31	24
JALALABAD	20	22	36	29	9	0	11	4	0	4	19	21
KABUL	12	52	76	107	36	2	6	1	0	1	40	16
KANDAHAR	22	21	58	46	13	0	2	0	0	0	14	51
KARIZIMIR	25	59	119	130	44	2	96	1	1	5	52	23
KHOST	0	6	51	62	73	17	0	92	54	11	4	15
KUNDOUZ	32	34	50	64	41	0	0	0	0	7	36	21

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LASHKAGAH	1	7	23	27	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	16
MAIMANA	36	54	80	87	65	5	0	0	0	9	40	32
MAZAR-I-SHARIF	26	32	43	45	16	0	0	0	0	2	21	27
SALANG N.	37	170	267	268	253	11	7	1	7	21	91	77
SALANG S.	38	123	250	333	201	7	6	1	2	11	107	99

1.8.1.3 TEMP (C)

MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURES

STATION	JAN	MAR	MAY	JUL	OCT	DEC	ANNUAL MEAN	ELEVATION (METERS)
BAGHLAN	2.6	10.9	20.6	27.0	14.6	2.2	14.9	510
FARAH	7.1	16.0	26.6	34.4	19.5	8.5	20.0	651
GHAZNI	-4.6	4.4	15.3	23.0	8.7	-2.0	9.6	2183
HERAT	4.0	10.5	22.1	29.4	15.6	4.0	16.0	964
JABUL-UZ-SERAJ	3.0	10.2	19.4	27.9	17.4	4.5	15.5	1628
JALALABAD	6.3	16.1	26.7	33.3	22.0	8.9	21.3	552
KABUL	-1.3	6.6	16.1	24.4	12.7	0.0	11.6	1803
KANDAHAR	-1.8	5.2	15.4	22.6	11.3	0.0	10.2	1030
KARIZMIR	6.3	13.8	25.1	31.5	17.6	6.5	18.5	1860
KHOST	4.9	11.9	22.0	27.9	18.1	5.7	17.1	1185
KUNDUZ	4.2	10.7	22.1	31.5	16.2	3.4	16.8	430
LASHKARGAH	6.1	15.6	24.6	32.2	17.6	6.8	19.1	780
MAZAR-I-SHARIF	3.9	10.8	23.1	31.6	16.3	3.6	16.6	854
MAIMANA	3.2	8.0	19.1	26.9	14.1	3.3	14.3	378

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SALANG N	9.0	3.8	2.7	9.3	1.0	-6.5	0.3	3350
SALANG S	5.7	3.2	5.3	12.2	4.7	-5.6	2.7	3100

1.8.2 TOPOGRAPHY

1.8.2.1 ALT/COORD

HINDU KUSH PASSES:	AK PUSAT	- 3.127M		
	SHIBAR	- 2.987M		
	SALANG	- 3.880M		
	ANJUMAN	- 4.225M		
	KHAWAK	- 3.550M		
	ANDKINGI	- 330M		
	FAIZABAD	- 1.204M		
	HERAT	- 922M	34.28N	62.13E
	MAZAR-I-			
	SHARIF	- 377M	36.48N	67.12E
	FARAH	- 651M	32.15N	62.13E
	JALALABAD	- 622M	34.25N	70.27E
	GHAZNI	- 2.222M	33.43N	68.16E

SEE ALSO 1.8.1.3 AND 1.9.8.2

1.8.2.2 TERRAIN

LIES BETWEEN 29 N. AND 38 N. AND 61 E. AND 72 E.; AREA 260,000 SQ. MI., BORDERED ON N. BY USSR, NE. BY PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA, E. AND S. BY PAKISTAN, W. BY IRAN. HINDU KUSH DIVIDES COUNTRY N. AND S. MOUNTAINS FAN OUT FROM PAMIR KNOT IN E. TOWARD IRANIAN BORDER, ENCLOSING SEVERAL ARID PLATEAUS. THESE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS (160,000 SQ. MI. IN AREA) CONSIST OF SERIES OF INTERLOCKING RIDGES AND VALLEYS, HIGHEST AND MOST BARREN IN NE. TO W. RANGES DIVIDED BY BROAD HARI RUD VALLEY, WHICH OPENS ONTO INTERMONTANE PLATEAU ASTRIDE IRANIAN BORDER. SW. OF CENTRAL HIGHLANDS, HIGH (3,000') ARID SOUTH-WESTERN PLATEAU EXTENDS OVER BORDERS OF IRAN AND PAKISTAN; INCLUDES REGISTAN DESERT (BETWEEN HELMAND AND ARGHANDAB RIVERS, PAKISTAN BORDER AND SEISTAN DEPRESSION), DASHT-I-MARGO SALT FLATS AND, ON NW BETWEEN KHASH RUD AND FARAH RUD RIVERS, KHASH DESERT. TWO LAST SLOPE SW. INTO SEISTAN DEPRESSION. N. OF CENTRAL MOUNTAINS, NORTHERN PLAINS (AVERAGE ELEVATION 2,000') EXTEND FROM IRANIAN BORDER TO WESTERN FOOTHILLS OF PAMIR KNOT. MUCH IS FERTILE, INTENSIVELY CULTIVATED AGRICULTURAL LAND. SITE OF LARGE NATURAL GAS RESOURCES. LOWLAND DESERT AND STEPPE ALONG BANKS OF AMU DARYA, W. OF BADAKHSHAN AND OF MAZAR-I-SHARIF. ON S., HIGH PLAINS PROVIDE EXCELLENT PASTURAGE.

1.8.3 LAND USE

1.8.3.1 SURVEY

28 MILLION ACRES (20%) OF LAND IS ARABLE; 3/4THS LIES NORTH OF HINDU KUSH. ESTIMATED 20 MILLION ACRES USED FOR CROPS, 8 MILLION ACRES FOR PASTURE. 30% OF THE CULTIVATED ACREAGE IS IRRIGATED. CROPPING INTENSITY DEPENDS ON ALTITUDE; ABOVE 7,800' ONLY 1 CROP GROWN BECAUSE OF 7-9 MONTH WINTER (HAZARAJAT, WAKHAN, BADAKHSHAN, NURISTAN). AT LOWER ELEVATIONS AT LEAST 2 CROPS CAN BE GROWN, GIVEN SUFFICIENT WATER. HALF THE CULTIVATED LAND ESTIMATED TO BE PRIVATELY OWNED SMALL HOLDINGS (5-50 ACRES). LARGER HOLDINGS LOCATED IN LONG-CULTIVATED RIVER VALLEYS (HELMAND, ARGHANDAB, PARTS OF CHAKHANSUR PROVINCE). RELATIVELY FEW ABSENTEE LANDLORDS. LEGALLY, PUBLIC LAND (STATE-OWNED) IS NON-AGRICULTURAL LAND, DESERT AND FOREST, INCLUDING REGISTAN AND DASHT-I-MARGO DESERTS, LUT DESERT, SOME LAND N. OF HINDU KUSH, TRIBAL LANDS, E.G. TURKOMAN AND UZBEK N. OF HINDU KUSH, PASHTUN AND CHAGHAZ AIMAK IN SE. HELD JOINTLY. DISPOSITION OF OWNERSHIP RIGHTS BY TRIBAL OR CLAN COUNCILS. FOREST, PINE, FIR, JUNIPER, COMPRISE 3% OF TOTAL AREA. ARE RESTRICTED TO EASTERN SLOPES OF HINDU KUSH AND SAFED KUH BETWEEN 4-12,000' AND PARTS OF NURISTAN AND PAKTIA PROVINCE.

1.8.4 RIVERS/COAST

1.8.4.1 DESCRIPTION

MAJOR RIVER SYSTEMS ARE AMU DARYA, HELMAND, HARI RUD AND KABUL. MOST OF THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM IS LANDLOCKED - ONLY THE KABUL'S WATERS EVENTUALLY REACH THE OCEAN VIA THE INDUS. MOST RIVERS END IN DESERT LAKES OR OASES. THEIR WATERS GREATLY DEPLETED FOR IRRIGATION. NORTH-EASTERN RIVERS GLACIER-FED. OTHERS RAIN-FED. VARIABILITY OF WATER LEVELS PRECLUDES MUCH NAVIGATION. HAMPERS GENERATION OF HYDROELECTRICITY. RIVERS GENERALLY RISE AT END OF WINTER, REACH LOWEST LEVELS AT END OF SUMMER. THOSE AFFECTED BY MONSOON (IN NE.) HAVE SECOND MAXIMUM JULY-SEPTEMBER. MANY SMALLER STREAMS RUN DRY FOR EXTENDED PERIODS.

RIVER PORTS EXIST ON AMU DARYA AT SHER KHAN, N. OF KUNDUZ, AND DAGLA ARASA, NW. OF MALAR-I-SHARIF, BUT POTENTIAL, ENCOURAGED BY STATE FOR TRADE WITH USSR, IS MODEST. KABUL RIVER BELOW CAPITAL IS NAVIGABLE BY RAFTS AND FLAT BOTTOMED BARGES. 760 MILES OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS IN 1975.

1.8.5 MOUNTAINS

1.8.5.1 RANGES

EAST-WEST MOUNTAIN AXIS COMPOSED OF 3 RIDGES DESCENDING TOWARDS

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MAIN RIDGE BEGINS IN CHINA. RUNS SW. ABOUT 300 MI. AS EASTERN HINDU KUSH; PEAKS OVER 21,000 FT. PASSES AT 12-15,000 FT. COLD ALPINE DESERT - VERY LITTLE VEGETATION. CENTRAL HINDU KUSH, FROM ANJUMAN PASS TO KOH-I-BABA, BAND-I-BAYAN AND KASAH MURGH EXTEND WESTWARD FROM HINDU KUSH S. OF HARI PUD VALLEY; N. OF IT, FIROZ KOH AND PAROPAMISUS ALSO RUN E.-W. KOH-I-HISAR EXTENDS NORTHWARD FROM KOH-I-BABA INTO NORTHERN PLAINS. SERIES OF LOWER RANGES PARALLEL PAROPAMISUS - N.-S. MOVEMENT. SEVERAL RIDGES RUN SOUTHWESTWARD FROM KOH-I-BABA, BAND-I-BAYAN AND KASA MURGH, AMONG THEM, KOH-I-MAZAR AND KOH-I-KHURD ON EITHER SIDE OF UPPER HELMAND VALLEY. RUGGED HIGHLANDS S. OF KOH-I-BABA AND BAND-I-BAYAN COMPRISE HAZARAJAT. ANOTHER SERIES OF RIDGES RUNS SW. FROM KABUL AND PARALLEL TO BORDER WITH PAKISTAN; KOH-I-MAZAR IS HIGHEST. THEY CONVERGE IN SAFED KOH RANGE ALONG FRONTIER SE. OF KABUL.

1.8.6 VOLCAN/FAULTS

1.8.6.1 EARTHQUAKES

PROBABLE EPICENTER UNDER HINDU KUSH. EARTHQUAKES FREQUENT IN NF.

1955 FAIZABAD

1956 CENTRAL HINDU KUSH, INCLUDING BAMIAN AND SAMANGAN PROVINCES

1976 SAMANGAN PROVINCE, BALKH PROVINCE. EPICENTER 225 KM. NE. OF KABUL

1.9 LOGISTICS

1.9.1 ROADS

1.9.1.1 DESCRIPTION

11,200 MILE ROAD NETWORK, 7,700 MILES IMPROVED, 1,500 MILES PAVED IN 1972. MAJOR ROUTES FORM ROUGH CIRCLE PARALLELING BORDERS, LINKING MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS. ACCESS TO IRAN VIA ESLAM QALA FROM HERAT, TO PAKISTAN VIA SPIN BALDAK FROM KANDAHAR; OR VIA KHYBER PASS FROM JALALABAD. ALL WEATHER HIGHWAYS LINK KABUL WITH KANDAHAR, HERAT, JALALABAD AND MAZAR-I-SHARIF (AND AMU DARYA). MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS HAVE JURISDICTION.

PAVED ROADS AT END OF 1978 EXTENDED FROM KABUL TO KANDAHAR (500 KM), THENCE THROUGH GIRISHK, DELARAM, HERAT, KUSIK, TORGENDI AND ACROSS USSR BORDER, ALSO FROM HERAT THROUGH ESLAM QALA TO TEHRAN, IRAN AND FROM KANDAHAR TO SPIN BALDAK TO QUETTA, PAKISTAN. OTHER MAJOR ROADS INCLUDE ROUTE FROM QALA-I-NAW VIA MAIMANA, ANDKHUI, SHEBERGAN, AYCHAH TO MAZAR-I-SHARIF, AND THAT FROM NAHR-I-SERAJ TO LASHKARGAH.

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NO MAJOR ROADS IN BADAKHSHAN PROVINCE (CENTER OF 71-72 DROUGHT) IN 1972. MAIN ROAD WHICH RUNS FROM SHIRKHAN, KUNDOZ AND KHANABAD TO KISHM, KUCHI, FAIZABAD. GENERALLY IN POOR CONDITION. 3RD GRADE DIRT ROAD FROM FAIZABAD TO BARAK AND JORM WAS PASSABLE ONLY BY LIGHT VEHICLES LIKE 4-TON ARMY TRUCKS. LIMIT OF 2 TONS ON CARRYING COMMODITIES BY TRUCK TO ESHKASHIM AND KANDOOD. WIDTH OF ROAD DOES NOT PERMIT 2-WAY TRAFFIC.

1.9.1.2 PETROL

AVAILABLE AT:

ANDKHOY	KHANABAD
AQCHA	KHENJAN
BAGHLAN	KHYBER PASS
BAMIYAN	KUNDOZ
BOLOLA	MAIMANA
BUST	MAZAR-I-SHARIF
CHAKHCHARAN	MATOON
CHARIKAR	MUQUR
PARAH	PUL-I-KHUMRI
GAROFZ	QALA-I-NAW
GHAZNI	OIZIL-QALA
GIRISHK	SAMANGAN
HERAT	SARABI
JALALABAD	SHEBERGAN
KABUL	SHINDAND
KALAT	TORGHUNDI
KANDAHAR	URGOON

NOTE - DUE TO MECHANICAL FAILURES
OR DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS
FUEL MAY NO LONGER BE
AVAILABLE AT THESE LOCATIONS

1.9.2 ROAD CARRIERS

1.9.2.1 VEHICLES 1971

PASSENGER - 38.400
COMMERCIAL - 26.100

1.9.3 SURFACE MILES

1.9.3.1 DISTANCES

PRINCIPAL ROADS

KM

SECONDARY ROADS

KM

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GHAZNI-KALAT	228
KABUL-JALALABAD	184
KABUL-KANDAHAR	515
KABUL-HERAT	893
KABUL-KUNDUZ	
KABUL-MAZAR-I-SHARIF	732
KANDAHAR-SPIN BOLDAK	101
KABUL-GHAZNI	149
KABUL-GARDEZ	122
KABUL-SARABI	80
KANDAHAR-KALAT	138
KANDAHAR-FARAH	270
KUNDUZ-FAIZABAD	247
KUNDUZ-TALUQAN	58
HERAT-FARAH	270
HERAT-KANDAHAR	
HERAT-IRANIAN BORDER	133
HERAT-QALA-I-NAW	165
JALALABAD-CHAGNA SERAI	120
JALALABAD-MUHAMMAD-DARA	66
JALALABAD-SARABI	104
MAIMANA-QALA-I-NAW	287
MAIMANA-SHEBERGAN	205
MAZAR-I-SHARIF-KUNDUZ	174
MAZAR-I-SHARIF-SHEBERGAN	124
TALUQAN-FAIZABAD	189

BAMIYAN-BOLOLA	50
BESOOD-PANJAW	112
BOLOLA-SHIBAR PASS	80
CHAKHANSOOR-DELARAM	202
DEGLARAM-FARAH	133
GARDEZ-MATQON	113
HERAT-CHAKHCHARAN	392
SHINDAND-SHAHRAK	258
MAIDAN-BESOOD	113
FARAH-SHINDAND	140

1.9.4 RAILWAYS

1.9.4.1 GENERAL

NO RAILWAY SYSTEM EXISTS AT PRESENT, BUT NEGOTIATIONS CONCERNING DEVELOPMENT PRESENTLY UNDER DISCUSSION (1976). 0.4 MILE SPUR OF 5'0" GAUGE TRACK OF SOVIET LINE OWNED BY AFGHAN GOVT.

1.9.5 RAIL CARRIERS

1.9.5.1 INAPPLICABLE

1.9.6 PORTS

1.9.6.1 DESCRIPTION

LANDLOCKED COUNTRY. NEAREST OCEAN PORT IS KARACHI. IN PAKISTAN BECAUSE OF BORDER DISPUTES WITH THAT COUNTRY. TRAFFIC HAS BEEN INTERRUPTED IN PAST. RIVER PORTS INSIGNIFICANT. SOME TRAFFIC TO USSR

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ON AMU DARYA AT SHER KHAN (QIZIL QALA) AND DAGLA ARASA.

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SEE ALSO 1.8.4 RIVERS/COAST

1.9.7 SHIPS

1.9.7.1 LIST

NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE.

1.9.8 AIRPORTS

1.9.8.1 OVERVIEW

7 PRINCIPAL AIRPORTS. 2 INTERNATIONAL (KABUL AND KANDAHAR) 4
PROVINCIAL (HERAT, KUNDUZ, JALALABAD, MAZAR-I-SHARIF). REMOTE
AIRFIELDS INCLUDE: BAMIAN, CHAKHCHARAN, LASHKARGAH, FAIZABAD
KHOST, MAIMANA, NIMROZ, TAPLEQUAN.

FOR UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION, CONSULT LATEST ISSUE OF WEEKLY
INTERNATIONAL NOTAMS, INTL FLIGHT INFORMATION MANUAL, AND/OR ICAO'S
AIR NAVIGATION PLAN FOR THE APPROPRIATE REGION.

1.9.8.2 LIST

CITY OR TOWN/
AERODROME TEMP C

COORDINATES	ELEVATION	RUNWAY	FUEL	STRENGTH	SLOPE
ATION	FT.	NR/MAG	OCTANE (1000 KG.)	AUW	(%)

KABUL/
KABUL 27

34 33'56"N	11/23	100	AUW 60	0.07
69 12'25"E 5871	INSTR	JX	SW 20	

REMARKS: ALTERNATE AERODROMES-KANDAHAR/INTL. KARACHI/INTL. PESHAWAR/PESH-
AWAR. ROTATING BEACON. FIELD LIGHTING-LOW INTENSITY RUNWAY AND
APPROACH SYSTEM.

KANDAHAR/
KANDAHAR 34.8

31 30'16"N	05/23	100	AUW 69	0.08
65 50'41"E 3312	INSTR	JX	SW 20	

REMARKS: ALTERNATE AERODROMES-KABUL/KABUL.ZAHEDAN/INTL. ROTATING BEACON. FIELD LIGHTING-LOW INTENSITY RUNWAY SYSTEM.

1.9.9 AIR ENTRY

1.9.9.1 PERSONAL

PASSPORT: REQUIRED.

VISA: REQUIRED. EXCEPT FOR TRANSIT PASSENGERS. PERSONS WHO INTEND TO STAY IN AFGHANISTAN MUST OBTAIN AN AFGHAN VISA FROM AN AFGHAN EMBASSY OR CONSULATE BEFORE ARRIVAL. BEARERS OF TOURIST VISAS MAY STAY UP TO 30 DAYS AND DEPART WITHOUT AN EXIT VISA. PERSONS HOLDING OTHER THAN TOURIST VISAS MUST OBTAIN EXIT VISAS BEFORE DEPARTING AFGHANISTAN. IN ADDITION, IF A NOTATION IS MADE IN THE PASSPORT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE POSSESSION OF THE BEARERS, I.E., CAMERAS, ETC., SUBJECT ITEMS AS NOTED IN PASSPORT MUST BE IN POSSESSION OF PERSON AT TIME OF DEPARTURE. PERSONS ARRIVING FROM AREAS WHERE THERE ARE NO AFGHAN CONSULAR ESTABLISHMENTS MAY BE ISSUED TOURIST VISAS UPON ARRIVAL BUT SHOULD INFORM THE CONSULATE SECTION, U.S. EMBASSY, OF THEIR ARRIVAL AND LENGTH OF STAY. THESE VISAS CAN OCCASIONALLY BE EXTENDED BECAUSE OF SICKNESS OF THE CREW, TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES WITH THE AIRCRAFT, ETC.

VACCINATION. SMALLPOX, CHOLERA AND TYPHOID FEVER.

1.9.9.2 AIRCRAFT

PRIVATE AND NON-SCHEDULED AIRCRAFT OVERFLYING OR MAKING TECHNICAL, NONTRAFFIC LANDINGS IN AFGHANISTAN MUST OBTAIN PERMISSION IN ADVANCE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF AIR OPERATIONS, CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY, ANSARI WATT, P.O. BOX 165, KABUL (TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: MOHAT KABUL) AT LEAST 24 HOURS PRIOR TO DEPARTURE AND PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

NAME OF OPERATOR, SERIAL NUMBER AND TYPE OF AIRCRAFT, NAME OF PILOT IN COMMAND, PURPOSE OF FLIGHT, DATE, HOUR AND DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL PLACE.

EN ROUTE STOPS WITH DATE AND HOUR OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES:

A) ROUTE OF FLIGHT--PROPOSED ETA LOCAL TIME TO FIR BOUNDARY, ETA'S TO COMPULSORY REPORTING POINTS AND POINT(S) OF LANDING (IF ANY), DATE AND ETD (IF APPLICABLE), AND ROUTE OF FLIGHT, ETA'S TO COMPULSORY REPORTING POINTS AND FIR BOUNDARY EXISTING AFGHANISTAN.

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PROPOSED FLIGHT ALTITUDE AND TRUE AIRSPEED.

NAMES AND NATIONALITIES OF CREW AND PASSENGERS.

CARGO LIST OF OFFLOADING.

DESCRIPTION OF CARGO.

ALTERNATE AERODROME, AND ESTIMATED TIME EN ROUTE BETWEEN
AERODROME OF PRIMARY LANDING AND ALTERNATE.

NON-SCHEDULED OR PRIVATE AIRCRAFT CARRYING PASSENGERS, CARGO,
OR MAIL TO OR FROM AFGHANISTAN MUST OBTAIN PERMISSION IN ADVANCE BY
SUBMITTING THE ABOVE INFORMATION AT LEAST 24 HOURS BEFORE DEPARTURE.

PILOTS ARE REQUIRED TO FURNISH INFORMATION ON THE FLIGHT TO
THE KANDAHAR FLIGHT INFORMATION CENTER THROUGH THE APPROPRIATE
COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES. THE PILOT-IN-COMMAND MUST: 1) SUBMIT A
COMPLETE FLIGHT PLAN INCLUDING: A) PROPOSED FLIGHT ALTITUDE, TRUE
AIR SPEED, ETA LAST POINT PRIOR TO CROSSING AFGHAN BORDER; B) ETA
FIR BOUNDARY; C) ETA COMPULSORY REPORTING POINT ALONG ROUTE, F)
ESTIMATED DATE AND TIME OF ARRIVAL AT AIRDROME OF LANDING IN
AFGHANISTAN, IF ANY; G) ETD; H) ROUTE OF FLIGHT AND ETA AT EACH
COMPULSORY REPORTING POINT TO LAST REPORTING POINT AT FIR BOUNDARY.
ALL TIMES SHOULD BE LOCAL (LOCAL TIME IS ZULU PLUS 4 HOURS 30
MINUTES). ALTERNATE AIRDROME AND ESTIMATED TIME EN ROUTE BETWEEN
AIRDROME OF PRIMARY LANDING AND ALTERNATE SHOULD ALSO BE INCLUDED:
2) MAINTAIN A LISTENING WATCH ON THE APPROPRIATE COMMUNICATIONS
FREQUENCIES; 3) TRANSMIT A POSITION REPORT: A) ON ENTERING AFGHANISTAN
OR WHEN PASSING THE LAST RADIO FIX IN THE ADJACENT COUNTRY OF WITHIN
100 MILES OF THE BORDER B) WHEN PASSING A DESIGNATED LOW ALTITUDE
OR JET (FL240 OR ABOVE) REPORTING POINT AS APPROPRIATE. JET AIRCRAFT
OPERATING AT OR ABOVE FL240 NEED REPORT ONLY WHEN PASSING COMPULSORY
REPORTING POINTS MARKED "JET"; AND C) OR ON REQUEST BY AIR TRAFFIC
SERVICES 4) ADVISE FLIGHT WEATHER CONDITIONS WHEN MAKING POSITION
REPORTS; 5) ADVISE ANY INTENDED OR ACTUAL CHANGE IN ROUTE OR FLIGHT
LEVEL; 6) TRANSMIT AN "OPERATIONS NORMAL" REPORT IF NO POSITION
REPORT IS TRANSMITTED FOR A 30-MINUTE PERIOD; 7) CLEARANCE IS VALID
ONLY FOR TIME, DATE AND CORRIDOR APPROVED. REQUEST FOR 24-72 HOUR
GRACE PERIOD SHOULD BE MADE AS REQUIRED. WHEN AN AIRCRAFT WILL BE
DELAYED BEYOND THE GRACE PERIOD, THE CLEARANCE ORIGINALLY GRANTED
WILL CONTINUE TO BE VALID PROVIDED THE AIRCRAFT CAPTAIN ADVISES THE
AFGHAN AIR AUTHORITY OF NEW ETA BEFORE EXPIRATION OF GRACE PERIOD.
MESSAGES WILL INCLUDE: ETA, ETD, AND ROUTE OF FLIGHT AS ORIGINALLY
APPROVED AND INCLUDE REASON FOR DELAY.

ALL AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
VISUAL FLIGHT RULES AS SPECIFIED IN TABLE 2, CHAPTER 4, ANNEX 2 TO
THE ICAO CONVENTION.

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ALL AIRCRAFT SHALL OPERATE WITHIN DESIGNATED AIR CORRIDORS.
FLIGHT OUTSIDE THESE AIR CORRIDORS IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED AND MAY
RESULT IN INTERCEPTION AND POSSIBLE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRING.

NIGHT OPERATIONS ARE PROHIBITED EXCEPT FOR SCHEDULED OVERFLIGHTS
GRANTED PRIOR PERMISSION BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF AIR OPERATIONS.
ON AUTHORIZED AIR CORRIDORS.

1.9.10 AIR CARRIERS

1.9.10.1 LIST

DOMESTIC

BAKHTR AFGHAN AIRLINES--IRREGULAR SERVICE

INTERNATIONAL (1975)

ARIANA - FLIES TO NEW DELHI, FRANKFURT, LONDON, TEHRAN, MOSCOW,
PARIS, ROME.

ISTANBUL AND BEIRUT; IRAN AIR; AEROFLOT. AS OF DECEMBER 1975
FLIGHTS TO PAKISTAN SUSPENDED AND NO SERVICE BY INDIAN AIRLINES.

1.9.10.2 STATISTICS

1973-74

KILOMETERS FLOWN ('000)	3,895
PASSENGERS CARRIED	80,317
TOTAL TON-KILOMETERS	16,100
CARGO	14,900
FREE LUGGAGE	1,000
MAIL	200

1.9.11 AIR MILES

1.9.11.1 DISTANCES

IN STATUTE MILES

KABUL TO	
KANDAHAR	286
KARACHI	679
KERMAN	773
KHOST	94
KUNDUZ	147
LAHORE	367

IN STATUTE MILES

KANDAHAR TO	
KARACHI	463
KERMAN	534
LAHORE	503
MESHED	486
MUSCAT	715
TEHRAN	862

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MAZAR-I-SHARIF

190

YADZ

675

MUSCAT

1,001

ZAHEDAN

327

PESHAWAR

138

TEHRAN

1,011

TERMEZ

214

YAZD

876

ZAHEDAN

601

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1.10 COMMUNICATION

1.10.1 POWER SOURCES

1.10.1.1 DESCRIPTION

POWER SOURCES 90% HYDROELECTRIC (191,000 KW), 10% DIESEL (12,740 KW) AND THERMAL (4,810 KW). PRODUCTION ESTIMATED AT 23 KWH PER CAPITA (362,000 KILOWATT HOURS) IN 1971. CAPACITY 275,000 KILOWATTS - 1975.

POWER PLANTS LOCATED AT SAROBI (CAPACITY 22,000 KW), NAGALU (PROJECTED CAPACITY 90,000 KW), JABAL US SIRAJ (2,840 KW), PUL-I-KHUMRI (4,800 KW), GIRISHK (3,000 KW). SMALL CAPACITY GENERATORS AT GHAZNI, HERAT, MAZAR-I-SHARIF, MAIMANA, ANDKHUI AND KANDAHAR. KAJAHAI - 33,000 HYDROELECTRIC PLANT IN HELMAND VALLEY NW OF KANDAHAR AND ANOTHER AT MAZAR-I-SHARIF DUE FOR COMPLETION IN 1973 (OR LATER).

1.10.2 RADIO

1.10.2.1 SUMMARY

RADIO AFGHANISTAN, POB 544, KABUL, AFGHAN GOVERNMENT BROADCASTING SYSTEM. UNDER SUPERVISION OF MINISTRY OF INFORMATION. IN COUNTRY BROADCASTS IN DARI, PUSHTU, UZBAKI, PASHAHI AND BALUCHI. FOREIGN BROADCASTS IN URDU, ENGLISH, RUSSIAN, GERMAN, DARI, PUSHTU. 3 SHORT-WAVE TRANSMITTERS (100, 50, 10 KW) AND 2 MEDIUM WAVE (100 AND 20 KW). IN 1966 450,000 RADIO RECEIVERS AT END 1973. CHEAP JAPANESE TRANSISTORS POPULAR, WIDESPREAD EVEN IN RURAL AREAS. ESTIMATED 6 LISTENERS PER SET FOR PRIVATE SETS, 100 FOR COMMUNITY SETS, ESTIMATED AUDIENCE 4 MILLION IN 1966 (WHEN SETS ESTIMATED AT 3-400,000).

1.10.3 TELEPHONE

1.10.3.1 GENERAL

TELEPHONE, RADIO AND TELEGRAPH ARE GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGES IN KABUL (8,000 LINES), KANDAHAR.

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HERAT AND MAZAR-I-SHARIF (ALL 1,500 LINES). 22,674 TELEPHONES IN 1975. INSTALLED IN MOST LARGE TOWNS. LIMITED LONG DISTANCE SERVICE CALLS MUST BE BOOKED IN ADVANCE WITHIN MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AT CENTRAL POST OFFICE. CALLS TO US BARELY AUDIBLE.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN KABUL AND KANDAHAR. PESHAWAR, CHAMAN AND ALL DIRECT INTERNATIONAL SERVICE BY RADIO. TELEGRAPH AND/OR RADIOTELEPHONE TO US, CANADA, USSR, EUROPE, IRAN, INDIA, PAKISTAN. 20 TELEGRAPH STATIONS (1966).

1.10.4 TELEVISION

1.10.4.1 NONE

NO TELEVISION IN COUNTRY. CURRENTLY (1976) POSSIBILITY OF ACQUIRING TELEVISION UNDER CONSIDERATION BY GOVERNMENT.

1.10.5 OTHER

1.11 CHECKLIST

1.12 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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